

THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL. VI. NO. 30.

BRANDON, MAN., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1889.

FIVE CENTS.

DALY & COLDWELL.

BARBERS, &c.,
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN.

DR. DICKSON.

DENTIST.
Office over Fleming's Drug Store, entrance on
Rouser Avenue.
Anesthesia administered for painless extrac-
tion of teeth.
JOHN DICKSON, D.L.

S. W. MCINNIS.

D.D., Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College.
Successor to F. E. Dunning, Dentist.
Office, Corner of 5th Street and Rouser Avenue.
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Teeth without pain. Office always open.

DR. SPENCER.

(M.D., C.M., University McGill, Montreal)
Member of the Colleges of Physicians and Sur-
geons of Quebec and Manitoba.
Office and Residence: Tenth Street, (next School
House), Brandon.

DR. L. M. MORE.

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.
Member of the Colleges of Physicians and Sur-
geons of Ontario and Manitoba.
Office, over Fleming's Drug Store, entrance on
Fourth St., Telephone connection.

A. T. LOWE.

Rouser Avenue, Brandon.
Customs Broker and Accountant Real Estate
Agent, for Farms for Sale.
Acting Crown Timber Agent. Requisitions may
be obtained here for cutting timber on
Crown lands.

J. H. BROWNLEE, D.L.S.

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
Municipal Work, Bridge Plans & Specifications.
Rouser Ave. and 11th St., Brandon.

W. H. SHILLINGWAL.

STUD. C. Soc. C.E.,
ARCHITECT.
Office: Over Northern Pacific & Man. Railway
BRANDON, Office, MANITOBA.

MISS F. D. CREIGHTON.

Fruit, Oysters, Vegetables, Pies and Cakes
Rouser Ave., between 7th & 8th Streets

T. M. PARKERS.

STEAM DYE WORKS,
6 Portage Avenue, opposite St. John's block,
Winnipeg.
Ladies and Gents' wearing apparel cleaned
and dyed and made to look like new. Latest
modish, Japanese, Western, and resplendent good
in all the new and fashionable shades. T.M.P.
superintends everything himself. Reasonable prices.
One trial sufficient.

MANITOBA

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY.

Crimes Investigated, Evidence Preserved, Prop-
erty Found, and Legally Punished.
Business quickly and Legally
Transacted.
J. B. FOWLER, Manager, P.O. Box 15.

The Merchants Bank of Canada.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

Deposits received and interest allowed at Four
per cent. per annum.
W. P. MILLER, Manager,
Brandon.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

Branches in the Northwest—Winnipeg, Bran-

don, Calgary and Portage la Prairie.
Agents in London, Eng., Lyons, Havre, and
Antwerp.
Exchange Bank, Ltd., 102, Lombard Street,
London.
Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange
promptly made. Deposits received and inter-
est allowed at Four per cent. per annum until
further notice.
Prompt attention paid to Collections.
A. J. KILGUS, Manager, Brandon Branch.

Go to E. J. BARCLAY,

FOR

LUMBER,

LATH, SHINGLES, SASH,

DOORS AND PAPER.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Agency Western Canada Loan Savings Co., Fire
Marine and Life Insurance.

MANN & DURHAM,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, SASH,

DOORS, FRAMES,

And all kinds of

Building Material.

Office and Yard:

Cor. 7th St. and Princess Ave., Brandon.

MUNRO & CO.

HAVE REMOVED

Their Liquor Store from the old Store

south of the Central Hotel, to the premises

lately occupied by Smith & Burton.

NINTH STREET.

Between Rouser and Pacific Avenues.

They have now Full Lines of the

BEST BRANDS

Liquors in Stock,

Which they are Selling at the LOWEST

PRICES.

J. H. HUGHES.

Dealer in all kinds of Lumber, Lath and
Shingles; Doors, Sash and Frames; Cedar
Fence Posts, Telegraph Poles, Tamarac Poles,
etc. Agents for Patterson Bros. & Co. Imple-
ments. The celebrated J. I. Case Threshers and
the Famous Moline American Plough, &c.
Office on Rouser, first door east of Queen's
Hotel, Yard on 10th St.; branch yard
J. T. BAMBURGE.

Beaver Mills Lumber Co.

—Manufacturers of—
WHITE and RED PINE, WHITE
WOOD Cedar and Birch. Cedar fence
Posts, Telegraph Poles and
Tamarac Poles.

Mills and Planers on RAINY

RIVER. Office and Yard

ROSSER AVE., Brandon.

Branch yard, Souris.

Phoenix Hall.

L. STOCKTON,

THE PIONEER AND LEADING

MERCHANT TAILOR

Gents' Furnishings,

Ready-Made Clothing.

Overalls, Hats,

Caps and Fur Goods.

Gloves & Mitts in great variety.

Cole & Sanders' Old Stand.

GENTLEMEN!

If you want your

HORSES SHOD

IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE,

Call on Wilson

Where you will always get the Best Horse

Shoeing done in the City—where they get

all the Fast and Best Horses Shod in the

latest and Best Styles.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Paid to Corns, Contractions, Quarter-

Crack, and other diseases of the hoof.

WM. WILSON,

NINTH ST., BRANDON.

JUST RECEIVED

A Large Stock of all kinds

Building Material,

Cedar Shingles, etc.

Made on the Shortest Notice, at

LOWEST PRICES!

Doors, Sash, Mouldings and

TURNED WORK!

Constantly on hand. Get our prices and

Examine our Stock before Ordering

elsewhere.

FORBES & STIRRITT.

THIS YEAR'S

MYRTLE

CUT PLUG

Smoking Tobacco

FINEER THAN EVER.

See

T. & B.

In BRONZE, on

EACH PLUG AND PACKAGE.

STRAYED.

FROM Aris Pump Factory, on July 7th, a

black and white cow, with a white face and

white on face, Mare had a halter and rope on

when last seen. Any information of her where-

abouts will be rewarded by

W. H. MCINTYRE,

Pump Manufacturer, Sixth St., Brandon.

STRAYED.

TO MILLER, on or about the 15th inst.

Three Red Cows, Two White and One

Black. For further information apply to

W. LEADBEATER.

STRAY COW.

(CAME into the premises of the undersigned,

some three weeks since, a Large Red and

White Cow. The owner can have her by paying

expenses.

W. J. BURCHILL, Brandon P.O.

THE WESTERN FAIR.

The Weather Most Favorable—
The Number of Entries
Enormous.

A Large Turnout of Visitors— The Venture a Decided Success.

As an experiment the directors of the

Western Fair early in the spring

decided to hold their annual exhibition

this year before the crop was harvested, to

ascertain what success there might be in a

new departure, and contrary to the opin-

ions of many the results are most gratify-

ing. For a couple of weeks before the

date of the show, from the way

entries were coming in, it was apparent

the turnout would be very large, and cer-

tainly the management has experienced

no disappointment. The main cause of

partial failure other seasons was that at-

tention was drawn off to the numerous

small shows in the West, and that the

exhibition was held at a season when

plowing and other necessary employments

were taking off all attention. As prizes

were large this season, and many were

offered for last year's products, the entries

were numerous and the specimens excel-

lent. It was apparent however, that had

the exhibition been held a couple of weeks

later, the show in this year's crops, vege-

tables and other ground products would

have been doubled.

As the weather was very fine, at an

early hour yesterday morning farmers

came thronging in from every quarter,

assuring a large attendance, and in an

early hour it certainly was there. In our

next issue we will give the prize lists, and

in this we content ourselves with notes on

the display.

All the implement dealers in the city

(and this means all the manufacturers for

agriculture) were on hand with a full

display of all the latest improved machinery,

traction engines, threshers, reapers &c.

The show of stallions, about 30 being on

the ground, and bred mares was simply

most complete and the specimens of

homed cattle numerous and of the best in

the world. It is safe to say that for all

in all Brandon can turn out as fine a

display of horses and cattle as can be met

with in any corner of the globe.

The display of roots, vegetables, grain,

etc. was not large owing to the fact that it

was not yet in the season for the best

display of anything like nature. In the

upstairs of the palace the display of ladies

work, house plants, manufactures, etc.

well sustained the reputation of the place

for the best in these lines. The show of

land painting, landscape, sketching, por-

trait work, etc. made by Mr. Hunter

doubtless, the most complete ever made

in the province.

In our next issue we will go more into

particulars and give the names of all the

prize winners. Taken all in all the new

departure may be said to have worked

satisfactorily. Among those present were

Mr. Greenwood, premier, Professor Barr,

Mr. Bedford of the Manitoba experiment

farm, and Mr. Sharp manager of the

experimental farm, British Columbia.

The Carberry Cricket Club held their

first meeting on Monday evening and

electd for their officers: Hon. R. Scott,

Montague, Patron; Joseph Thompson,

President; A. J. Thompson, Vice-Presi-

dent; J. P. Curran, Captain; James

Dickson, Sec.-Treas.; W. Garland, and

Joseph Johnston, Assistant Commit-

tee; Thos. Elliott, Caretaker and Mascot. The

club enters the field with a membership of

thirty-five, the majority of them being old

cricketers, who with a little practice,

would do credit to any eleven, who have

more pretensions than the C.C.C. would

seek to make for a long time. Any one

wishing to join the club can do so by sub-

scribing \$1.

Qu'Appelle Progress, on Wednesday

of last week, while Mr. Alex. Smith, who

lives a few miles west of here, was

driving home his milch cow, his thorough-

bred bull suddenly turned and charged at

his horse, going him. The horse was

knocked down, falling on one of Mr.

Smith's legs. The bull gored the horse

a second time, dismembering it, but

still it arose, and running about 200 yards,

fell down and died. Though only a few

feet from Mr. Smith when he was on the

ground, the bull did not charge at him,

but turned and ran on with the herd. Mr.

Smith was hurt by the fall, but not se-

riously as to prevent him from going

about.

Wednesday afternoon last clouds dark-

ened the sky and threatened rain, but as

it has so often shown signs of rain and

then passed over, the people were in no

hurry to get under shelter, and the result

was a large number were caught in one of

the worst storms that ever visited this

part of the country. The storm lasted

about ten minutes, covering the ground

with rocks of ice, sizzing from a marble to

a hen's egg. Some of the ploughmen got

a bad thrumping. Their horses refused to

go, and in the struggle the wind carried

away their hats, leaving their heads like

potato pieces. Windows were smashed

to pieces. A number from Petrel were at

the farmers' picnic being held at Fergu-

son's Bluff, Wellwood, when the storm

came up, and some of them have been

beard of since. It is feared that half of

the grain fields in this district are cut

down.—Petrel Correspondence.

That School Meeting.

All that can be said of the school
meeting called for Friday last is that a
most exciting time was experienced. Mr.
W. A. McDonald was called to the chair
and the speakers in favor of the ward
system were: Sheriff Clement, W. M.
Alexander, W. H. Hellyar, F. A. Tam-

blyn, R. Wilson, A. Trotter, R. Arnold,
and Contra, W. J. White, A. M. Peterson
A. C. Fraser, Rev. Mr. Flewelling, C.
Adams. It must be said that many of the

latter were undecided in their

opinions as to which system the

ward rooms or the central building was

the better in general, but they wanted all

building deferred for the present.

The following resolution was then moved:

Moved by Alexander seconded by Hel-

lyar.—That the trustees of this school

be authorized to borrow the sum of

\$8000 by an issue of debentures for the

purpose of purchasing two sites and build-

ing two ward schools, one in ward No. 1

and one in ward No. 4 of the city of

Brandon, and maintaining the same.

A FALSE ARREST.

Montreal, July 16.—In March last Miss Mulcahey, of this city, created a great sensation by alleging that she had been married the previous year to a man named Hason; that Hason had died almost immediately after the ceremony, and that Hason's body and all connected with the affair, except herself, including the priest who performed the ceremony and witnesses of it, had mysteriously disappeared. Subsequently she was out on a warrant for the arrest of a man named Matthew Huntley and an unknown woman, who, she alleged, resembled herself, on a charge of threatening her with death if she did not don widow's weeds and did not declare herself to be Hason's widow. No arrest under the warrant was made until Saturday last, when Miss Mulcahey met on the street a young lady by the name of Tibbitts, of Fredericton, N. B., and declared to the police that she was the unknown woman. The lady was arrested and taken to an out of the way station, where a successful effort was made to extort a confession from her. Her friends did not discover her whereabouts until Sunday afternoon, when bail was immediately provided. The case will come up today, when an alibi will be established by Miss Tibbitts' friends, who are from New Brunswick. Miss Tibbitts, who is a very attractive young lady, eighteen years of age, graduated a month ago from the University of New Brunswick, with the title of B. A. and the Governor-General's gold medal. She was on a visit to friends in Boston, Montreal, Quebec and London when arrested, and the inhuman treatment she has received has caused great indignation.

Montreal, July 16.—The mother of Miss Tibbitts, the young lady arrested on a warrant without a name on Saturday, arrived from Fredericton, N.B., this morning, accompanied by the principal of Harrison, N.B. University, to prove an alibi. The false arrest is in connection with the notorious Mulcahey marriage and the sensation of the hour here. The mother and daughter are prostrated. The greatest indignation prevails against police authorities. It appears a short time ago a friend of No. 1 station was arrested on a similar charge made by one of the Mulcahey girls, to the effect that he was one of the parties conspiring to murder her. He was discharged. The case comes up before a magistrate this afternoon. Miss Tibbitts will certainly be discharged.

Montreal, July 16.—The preliminary examination into the case of Miss Tibbitts, who was arrested on Saturday on a blank warrant on a charge of conspiracy to kill, was opened today before Judge Dugas. An alibi on behalf of the young lady was established by the evidence of the young lady's mother, Dr. Harrison, of New Brunswick University, and the young lady herself, and the case was dismissed, counsel for the prosecution expressing deep regret that the unfortunate mistake had been made.

PROTECTION OF HAY.

With a view to protect the hay lands of the Northwest becoming exhausted and destroyed by the farmers cutting the grass before it becomes ripe and the seed has an opportunity of being deposited, the Government recently issued an order that no hay was to be cut on Dominion lands before the 20th of July, the percentage granted by the local agent containing proviso to that effect. This order has been made in the interests of settlers themselves, as if the hay lands are not allowed to re-seed themselves, it will be a few years before the natural grasses disappear altogether, and the farmers will have to rely on cultivated varieties for their hay crop. In a dry season such as the present, this measure of protection is more than ever necessary, and it is hoped the farmers will help the government as much as possible in its enforcement. Owning to the small force of inspectors at the department's command, so strict a supervision as is desired cannot this year be maintained, although every effort will be made to discover any parties who commence cutting before the date mentioned and to make an example of them. Any hay so cut will be confiscated. A new code of regulations is in course of preparation and will be in force next year, in which provision is being made for a still more thorough scheme of protection, and for the more effective punishment of trespassers. Up to the present but few instances of illegal cutting have been reported. Some are stated as having disregarded the regulations in the Carleton district, and on an inspector has been sent there to make inquiries into the matter and to seize any hay he finds to have been cut improperly.

The measures the Government are taking are for the settler's own benefit, and are in their individual interests as well as for the good of the country at large, that they should extend what aid they can to secure a due observance of the regulations.

Certain Cure.

A CURE for Cholera Morbus. A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute forms of cholera, is given in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, to be procured from any Druggist or medicine dealer.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Dubuque, Ia., July 17.—John Elkins and wife and two were brutally murdered last night on their farm in Elk township, Clayton county, this state. Elkins' son, a boy of 11, by a former wife, slept in the barn, and states that he was awakened about three o'clock by a rifle shot. Going into his father's lying dead on his back with a bullet through his brain, and his wife also on the bed with her head smashed in. A babe was still sleeping, the boy says, between them. Grasping the babe he made his way to the neighbors and gave the alarm. The coroner's jury is investigating the matter. The murderer is not named, but suspicion rests on the boy and his elder brother, and his elder brother, a young man of 24, who both had a grudge against their step-mother. Elkins was a man of 50, and his wife was 27.

Toronto, July 17.—The Salvation Army in London in spite of several previous warnings and its own promise to desist from the practice, has again commenced its noisy and noisy drill in the suburbs. Rev. Wilson, who was having supper at the hotel, came out and ordered the arrest of the leader, one Whelan, from the Army training school. The magistrate imposed a fine with the option of ten days in jail and Whelan chose the latter.

CANADIANS WIN THE KOLA-PORCE CUP.

London, July 17.—The Canadian rifle men at Wimbledon to-day capped their individual successes by winning the Kola-porce cup and there is great rejoicing in the Canadian camp to-night, as the mother country team was picked from the whole camp. The Canadians won by sheer pluck and good shooting. The scores were: Canada 245, Britain, 232; Guernsey, 230; Jersey, 236; 500 yards—Canada, 453, Britain, 474; Jersey, 465; Guernsey, 449. The 600 yards scores brought the total to Canada 687, Britain 684, Jersey 648, Guernsey 632. Canada thus won by three points. Loud cheers greeted the result. Armstrong headed the Canadian score with 91. Ogg made 86. Ashall 85, Wilson 87, Rogers 87, Mitchell 84, Weston 84, McVittie 77.

PARNELL ABANDONS.

LONDON, July 16.—Upon the opening of the Parnell Commission this morning, Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Parnell, rose and addressed the court, stating that after full consideration of the situation, Mr. Parnell had instructed him and Mr. Asquith, also counsel, to no longer represent him before the commission. In reply Mr. Charles Russell's statement, which virtually was a notice that Mr. Parnell declined to make any further representation of his case before the commission, Presiding Justice Hannen said:—"Mr. Parnell will, of course, remain subject to the jurisdiction of the court."

Messrs. Reid and Lockwood, counsel for the other members of parliament against whom charges were made by the Parnell, then also withdrew from the case. Mr. Parnell made personal application to the court asking that if there was any design to further examine him such examination should proceed without delay. Presiding Justice Hannen promised to try to meet the convenience of Mr. Parnell by recalling him on Thursday.

After counsel for Mr. Parnell and other members of parliament had retired, presiding Justice Hannen said that the scope of the inquiry would not be altered by their action. Persons hitherto represented by counsel could appear in their own defence if they desired. The taking of testimony was then resumed. Mr. James O'Kelly, member of the House of Commons for North Dunmoyne, was called. He declared that he had no statement to make. Cross-examination, he admitted that he was a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood from 1895 to 1897. In 1897 an attempt to arrest him was made when he was leaving Ireland under the name of Jno. Smith. Letters were found in his luggage from an agent who was shipping arms to Ireland.

Sir Hy. James, counsel for the Times, produced several letters written by Mr. O'Kelly partly in invisible ink in which reference was made to a shipment of arms and the doings of the Fenians. One of the letters referring to a remittance of \$21,500 from America contained a passage reading: "We are ready to take the field when the proper orders are issued to regimental commanders." Witness admitted that the letters were authentic. While witness was in America he joined the Clan-na-Gael. This organization sent him to Ireland as a military officer to re-organize men. He received \$9000 towards his expenses. He did not effect the object of his mission, finding that the agents in Ireland desired to co-operate with him. He therefore considered his mission ended and went to France. He sent his resignation to America and returned \$8,000. Since that time he had had no connection with the Clan-na-Gael or Fenians. During his career in Parliament he had received no money from America. He denied spending \$10,000 which had been entrusted by him for election purposes.

Lentil Food.

Health, comfort and ease are always lost when disease is borne, and lentils, when prepared through the use of Burdock Blood Purifiers, which cure dizziness, biliousness, indigestion, bad blood, rheumatism, dropsy, and all skin diseases, &c.

KINGSFORD, July 16.—Further particulars have been learned regarding the two clerks in the post office who were yesterday suspended on the charge of opening letters. It is stated that about two months ago one of the clerks read the contents of a misused drop letter sent to a merchant by a girl asking him for money. The other clerk, however, who have not yet been suspended, were parties to this affair. The other clerk suspended is charged with opening a sealed letter sent to a gentleman by Sir John Macdonald. The contents of the document bore upon the appointment of a deputy postmaster. The suspended clerks say that an employee of the office told the inspector of the office that the letters had been read to avenge the informant's spiteful feelings. The matter has been referred to the postmaster-general for adjudication.

Boston, July 16.—The fishing schooner Edith Emery, Capt. Sullivan, arrived to-day with only three of her crew of 19 men the other 16 having been lost from the vessel in a fog while out in dories on Sunday, 20 miles off Highland light. The captain hopes the men may have been picked up by some passing vessel or got ashore somewhere, as the weather was favorable. He cruised around after them until Monday afternoon keeping the fog horn blowing, but could not trace them. But two of the missing men are married and have large families.

LONDON, July 16.—One more murder has been added to the long list credited to Jack the Ripper in Whitechapel. The body of a woman, evidently one of the respectable frequenters of the district, was found in Castle Alley to-night, only a short distance from where the other murders were committed. The body was horribly mutilated, and bears undoubted evidence of the work of the fiend whose atrocities in the Whitechapel district have terrorized the whole locality repeatedly. The police are as far as ever from a clue to the identity of the murderer, and seem puzzled and puzzled. Excellent thorough-out W. Jackson, who the news of the discovery of the fresh victim of the mysterious Ripper has spread with lightning rapidity, is at fever heat.

Easily Understood.

THE causes of summer complaint, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, etc., are the excessive heat, eating green fruit, over-exposure to water and cold air. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is an infallible and prompt remedy for all bowel complaints from whatever cause.

—CLIFFE'S—
BOOKSTORE,

Cor. 8th Street and Rosser.

All Summer Goods at 25% Off.

MUSIC - BOOKS.

BIG ASSORTMENT OF

SONG AND DANCE ALBUMS,

From 25 Cents to \$1.

Bibles, Methodist, Presbyterian and Church
Hymn Books, Gospel Hymns, Bound
Books, Photograph Albums.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE LINES, AT CLOSE PRICES.

"Pansy" Books, at 15c. each.

WALL-PAPER

And other Splendid Stock, from 10c. up.

GENERAL - STATIONERY,

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Fancy Goods, Games, Toys,

Over 1,000 Novels in Stock.

Subscriptions Solicited for all
Magazines and Periodicals.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Cliffe's Bookstore,
COR. 8TH STREET AND ROSSER,
BRANDON, MAN.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and whiteness. More economical in the ordinary use, and cannot be sold in imitation with the multitude of low cost, put weights, alum and phosphate powder. Ad only in Canada. Royal Baking Powder Company, 106, Wall Street, New York.

RAILWAYS.

Canadian Pacific R'y.

OPEN TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

WESTERN DIVISION.

TIME TABLE.

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 9, 1888.

READ DOWN STATIONS. READ UP.

Going West	Stations	Going East
10:00	Port Arthur	10:00
10:15	Sarnia	10:15
10:30	Ipswich	10:30
10:45	Portage	10:45
11:00	East Selkirk	11:00
11:15	Winnipeg	11:15
11:30	Portage la Prairie	11:30
11:45	Brandon	11:45
12:00	Winnipeg	12:00
12:15	Winnipeg	12:15
12:30	Winnipeg	12:30
12:45	Winnipeg	12:45
13:00	Winnipeg	13:00
13:15	Winnipeg	13:15
13:30	Winnipeg	13:30
13:45	Winnipeg	13:45
14:00	Winnipeg	14:00
14:15	Winnipeg	14:15
14:30	Winnipeg	14:30
14:45	Winnipeg	14:45
15:00	Winnipeg	15:00
15:15	Winnipeg	15:15
15:30	Winnipeg	15:30
15:45	Winnipeg	15:45
16:00	Winnipeg	16:00
16:15	Winnipeg	16:15
16:30	Winnipeg	16:30
16:45	Winnipeg	16:45
17:00	Winnipeg	17:00
17:15	Winnipeg	17:15
17:30	Winnipeg	17:30
17:45	Winnipeg	17:45
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21:45	Winnipeg	21:45
22:00	Winnipeg	22:00
22:15	Winnipeg	22:15
22:30	Winnipeg	22:30
22:45	Winnipeg	22:45
23:00	Winnipeg	23:00
23:15	Winnipeg	23:15
23:30	Winnipeg	23:30
23:45	Winnipeg	23:45
24:00	Winnipeg	24:00

Dining Saloons.

REFERENCES.

A. Daily. B. Daily except Tuesday. C. Daily except Wednesday. D. Daily except Thursday. E. Daily except Friday. F. Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. G. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. H. Daily except Saturdays. I. Daily except Mondays.

J. Magnificent Parlor Sleeping Cars attached to all through trains.

K. Trains east of Brandon run on Central Standard Time. Trains west of Brandon run on Mountain Standard Time. West of Brandon on Pacific Standard Time.

W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Supt. GEO. OLDS, Vice President. ROBT. KEIR, Gen. Traffic Manager. WM. WHITE, Gen. Supt. Gen. Passenger Agent.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
AND MANITOBA RAILWAY.

Time Table, taking effect April 1, 1889.

Day	Leave	Arrive	Day	Leave	Arrive
Monday	8:00	10:00	Monday	8:00	10:00
Tuesday	8:00	10:00	Tuesday	8:00	10:00
Wednesday	8:00	10:00	Wednesday	8:00	10:00
Thursday	8:00	10:00	Thursday	8:00	10:00
Friday	8:00	10:00	Friday	8:00	10:00
Saturday	8:00	10:00	Saturday	8:00	10:00
Sunday	8:00	10:00	Sunday	8:00	10:00

PULLMAN Palace Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on every train.

J. M. GRAHAM, General Manager. H. SWINFORD, General Agent.

Northern Pacific &
Manitoba Railway

The only line running

A VESTIBULED TRAIN
PULLMAN SLEEPERS & DINING CARS

From Winnipeg to the South.

THROUGH TICKETS

To All Points in Canada

Including British Columbia and the United States, making close connections at all Union Depots.

80, tickets on sale to all points in the East

Via the GREAT LAKES

at greatly reduced rates.

All Baggage destined for Points in Canada Checked Through, doing away with Customs Trouble.

Ocean Passage and Berths Secured

To and from Great Britain and Europe. All first-class Steamship Lines represented.

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EXCURSION TICKETS

To Pacific Coast, Good for Six Months.

For full information call on or write to any of the Company's Agents.

H. J. BELCH, City Ticket Agent, 280 Main St., Winnipeg.

HERBERT SWINFORD, General Agent, 455 Main St., Winnipeg.

J. M. GRAHAM, Gen. Manager.

W. E. HELLER, Agent, Brandon.

Manitoba Penitentiary.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies," will be received at the office of the Warden of the Manitoba Penitentiary, till Thursday, June 20th, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, from parties desirous of contracting for supplying the Institution for the fiscal year 1889-90 with the following articles comprised in the undermentioned classes:

Class 1. Dry Goods.

2. Groceries.

3. Live cattle, live weight and dressed.

4. Mutton, in carcass.

5. Pork, Mess, in barrels.

6. Cottonwood, 500 cords, more or less.

7. Flour.

8. Coal Oil and Gasoline.

9. Drugs and Medicines.

For all necessary information as to specifications relating to the tenders, apply to the Warden.

SPECIFICATIONS.

No less than one of the foregoing classes in its entirety shall form the subject of a tender, but several classes may be included in one tender.

Samples of articles comprised in the 1st, 2nd and 8th classes to be furnished with the tenders.

In class 3 beef may be called for delivery each month.

In class 6 the tender must state the kind—hard or soft, dry or green.

In class 8 the test will require to be stated.

The signatures of at least two responsible parties, willing to become sureties in the event of the tender being accepted will be required to be subscribed to the letter before it is submitted.

Any tender not in the prescribed form will be rejected.

All information respecting the details of the above supplies, together with blank forms of tender and copies of specifications and conditions, will be furnished on application to the undersigned. The forms of specifications will be required to be filled up in detail, both extensions to be carried out and additions completed. All supplies accepted subject to the approval of the Warden.

All articles to be delivered at the Penitentiary, Stony Mountain, free of charge, whether for freight or any other description of incidental expenses.

Neither barrels or packing cases, &c., to be charged for or returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. L. BEDSON,

Warden.

St. Mary's, June 10th, 1889.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that all communications in respect to matters under the Department of Indian Affairs, should be addressed to the Hon. J. M. GRAHAM, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and not to the Hon. J. M. GRAHAM, General Agent, as is the case with the undersigned. All officers of the Department should address their official letters to the undersigned.

J. M. GRAHAM, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 10th May, 1889.

NEWSPAPER

A book of 160 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, as it contains a complete list of all the newspapers published in Canada, with their circulation, and the names of their proprietors and publishers. It is a valuable reference work, and is sold at a low price. Write to GEO. H. SWINFORD, General Agent, Brandon, Man.

THE BRANDON MAIL.

TERMS—\$1.00 per annum, in advance, if paid within three months from date of subscription; \$1.50 when paid before the expiration of the year; if not so paid \$2.00 will be charged. No paper will be furnished until arrears are settled.

ADVERTS—A liberal cash commission will be allowed to parties wishing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transit advertisements, such as By-Laws, Sales, Executions, Legal Notices, &c., 10c a line for first insertion, and 5c per line non special rates for Commercial and Permanent Advertisements furnished upon application.

Solid undisplayed notices of Wines, Lard, Tallow, &c., of not more than four lines 50 cents for first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements accompanied by specific instructions will be set up with a reasonable display and inserted until ordered out.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us, occasionally, their names and address, but not necessarily for publication.

C. CLIFFE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

The Brandon Mail.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1889.

VOL. 6. No. 20

It must be apparent to all that this province is on the eve of political changes. There were great differences of opinion amongst the Conservatives on matters of vital importance to the province, during the reign of the late administration, so much so that it is a question if the defeat of that administration was not really owing more to weakness within than to strength without, and the same confusion appears to exist in the ranks of their successors. It is no secret that some of the weakest men in the House are in the administration as the result of circumstances, and that amongst the ablest men nominally on the government side, there is a distrust very like open revolt. Government in this age cannot be carried on without party on some lines; and from our standpoint, it would be well if the Conservatives, or rather the more progressive element of that party, would take a stand on that ground, which would create for them not only the esteem, but the confidence of the provinces for all time to come. We have a lively recollection of the bold stand the original Liberals of old Canada took—the almost radical move they made, when they from 1841 to 1854 advocated the secularization of the Clergy Reserves and the abolition of the seigniorial tenure in Lower Canada. It, however, remained for the progressive element of the Conservative party uniting with the progressive element of the Liberal party under Mr. Baldwin to effect the change, which has been the cause of as much progress in the country. It would not seem strange if history would so far repeat itself as to encourage the union of the progressive elements of the two political parties of to-day, also for the accomplishment of the great reforms the province calls for. We refer to the abolition of the dual languages officially, the separate school system and tax exemptions. If we take the statistics of the other provinces, for instance, these changes are fully warranted. In New Brunswick, for instance where Roman Catholics number more than the whole of Manitoba, and are fully one-third of the population, there are no state aided separate schools as there are in Manitoba, and the same is practically true of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. There are too in New Brunswick about 70,000 French people against about 9,000 in Manitoba and still there is no second language there, nor is there in any other province in Canada except Quebec. It remains then for Manitoba, with its comparatively few Catholics, and fewer still French people, to retain those three anomalous institutions that are pressing so heavily upon the entire community. To our mind the proper course is for the Liberal Conservative party to call convention, and at least place themselves on record in these matters. If they secure with them the advanced wing of the Reform party, they form in Manitoba the union that effected all the reforms in the other provinces their histories have to record. We bring this matter clearly before our readers that they may be the more fully understood the significance of the movement.

As might have been expected the more the contract let for the construction of the Reformatory becomes stirred, the more unsatisfactory it becomes with the public most interested, the Brandon business people. Think of only three or four days being allowed our local firms to tender on the work and put up 10 per cent. security \$2,000, while Winnipeg contractors had access to the plans a considerable time before. In fact if the arrangements were extended to local contractors, and to have the expenditure on construction as little servicable to the city as possible, more perfect plans to do it could not have been adopted. The security asked is 10 per cent. while the Dominion government asked but 5 per cent. on the post office, one blow at the local man; the time to make estimates and

put up security was a second discrimination in favor of outsiders, and the consequent importation of laborers, mechanics and materials is a direct slap at every business man in the place. As we have said in a previous issue this is in strong contrast with the treatment of the place and the people by the Federal government in the letting of the post office. In addition it is fully understood on the streets the work was not let for as low a sum as it might have been, as a Brandon firm had figures ready, had time been allowed them, a per centage lower. In every feature of the case, the people of Brandon must see reasons to bless the government and special reasons for thanking Mr. Smart, the Minister under whose charge the whole business directly rests.

We understand our "City fathers" are seriously considering the advisability of diminishing the stringency of the fire limit by law, and in the interests of the place, we hope they will do it. There is nothing like proper precaution, but it is possible to be too exacting. We know of no reason why the limit for wooden buildings should extend beyond the heart of the place, it will only shut off expenditures that would otherwise be made and assure the place no further safety. There could be no risk in erecting wooden buildings of a good class west of 11th st. and distance north and south from the stores on Rossier, and permission to erect them will doubtless end in the construction of many. There is too no reason why small engines for limited power purposes, when surrounded by no specially inflammable material, should be prohibited in any building of the place more than there is in any other city in Canada. In Toronto, Montreal and all the leading cities of Canada such power is to be found everywhere in the heart of the places and the same is true of Winnipeg. Over extension is only a preventative of progress in any place, and it can be no exception in Brandon. We trust, therefore, when considering the question of limit other features of the by-law will have the revision the importance of the question demands.

A MISTAKEN CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. Mr. Pedley, Congregational minister, has committed the unpardonable sin. Here is the sin itself as it glimmers in the [Brandon Sun]:

"It is reported that Mr. Pedley took occasion in the course of his remarks to refer to the Minister of Public Works, and the duties of his position. In a very flippant manner he referred to the principal duties of the Minister as looking after a few ditches."

If there was anything like law and order in this country for a crime like the foregoing, the rev. gentleman would be shot dead in his tracks. What? to refer in a "flippant manner" to a gentleman of the physical, we beg pardon, mental calibre of the Honorable James Allan Smart, as a man whose principal duties were to look after a few ditches? Well, to be more serious, it would be all the less matter if he did that, though pledging himself to do it, as he did before the elections. It would, in short, be a matter of less importance, if the honorable gentleman was sufficient of an engineer to know when a ditch was properly cut. We remember well the amusement this same newspaper critic tried to create some months ago, when for a time, Dr. Wilson, in the absence of the regular minister, became acting minister of public works. The very idea was ridiculed in the columns of this same newspaper. If a true comparison was, however, made there was this difference and in favor of Wilson: He was a man of good education while the present incumbent could hardly take a third-class certificate as school teacher if he was put to the test. But even this is not all. When Mr. Smart was seeking the franchise of the electors in July last, he promised them he would dismiss the deputy head and do the work himself; and a few days after Mr. Greenway repeated the statement with emphasis declaring the dismissal of the assistants was the explanation of the high salaries they retained for themselves. They would do the work, and it was but fair they should be paid for it. Mr. Smart, however, does not oversee the work on the ditches as he promised to do. He hired John A. McDonald, a man who has few other qualifications for such work than that he was the defeated candidate in Lorne, to do the overseeing, and as the latter requires skill the services of even a third party have to be called in. The mistake of the Rev. Mr. Pedley lies in the statement that Mr. Smart draws a salary for overseeing the construction of ditches—he draws the salary merely, another man is employed to do the overseeing. We hope the rev. gentleman will make the necessary correction the next time he refers to the subject, even though it stir up the wasp's nest in the Sun office, afresh.

WINNIPEGERS are eternally talking of their water power. It is a question if it is not eclipsed by their wind power. They must have bought a great many wind-mills from J. C. Todd, of some body else.

The Brandon Sun has found another crime at the door of the Tory government at Ottawa. Its special creation and existence have been for the purpose of exposing the crimes of Torydom, and when it fails to unearth them the public may safely take it they don't exist. The last ebb and flow of the night mare is that there is an exodus of Canadians to the States, for a Tory paper, at Exeter, Ont., which by the way is owned and edited by a brother of the Sun man, which shows that even families are divided politically, as one Walper and family of that town have gone to Dakota instead of the Canadian North West. Now, here is a clause of the article from the Exeter paper:

We are certain that Mr. Walper could be induced to work in the interests of our own Northwest, which is decidedly superior in all respects to Dakota, but when the Yankees and Yankee roads offer such encouragement and inducements to his German friends and the Canadian railways remain so indifferent, we cannot expect anything but the exodus of our best and most prosperous people.

It appears then after all it was the allurements of a Yankee railway that took these Canadians to the States, and the Brandon Sun backs up with all its might and main the wiles of the Greenway government in forcing another Yankee railway, the Northern Pacific, not to the frontier of the province but through the very heart of it to complete the "resolving" commenced by the railway referred to by the Exeter paper. If it was the one Yankee railway that carried away one family from Canada, we ask our readers in the name of all that is consistent where is the virtue in the party and their little holders who have found that out, in endorsing the construction of another Yankee road at a heavy provincial outlay through the very centre of the country. To finish, from theory, the work of depopulating already commenced? Let us have the answer.

The local Grit print, the Sun, is earning for itself, the reputation of being one of the most uncompromising cranks in the country, so much so that it raves like the proverbial bull when shown the red rag, whenever an attempt is made to place the Greenway government in their proper position with reference to the abrogation of the C. P. R. monopoly. It is true that the monopoly restrictions were not removed until Greenway & Co. took office and that they were removed immediately after they sat in the chairs, and this in the abstract the local mania wants the public to believe is all the proof required that the Grit government and they alone are entitled to all the credit for the change of policy at Ottawa. We take it that even the Sun will not have the hardihood to say a change could have been made without the consent of the C. P. R., embodying a payment to them for what they considered the monopoly; worth and to prove, not of course to assert that Greenway & Co. were really the cause of the liberation it is necessary to show their advent to office, had the necessary effect on the Railway Company. This of course will not be attempted. As early as the 12th of December, 1887, two months before Greenway took office, it was announced in the Mail at the time, Mr. Van Horne informed the writer the government at Ottawa was corresponding with the Company with a view to purchasing their rights, and so far as he was concerned he would advise that a guarantee to enable them to raise money for work they had in hand, be accepted in lieu of all their protection. This the reader will remember was while the Norquay, and not the Greenway government, was in office. The offence that grates heaviest on the nerves of our neighbor is the resolutions of the local Conservatives at the meeting after the death of Mr. Norquay, stating that his successors in this matter fell in for the credit that was properly his due. To our mind it is a question how far the stand of the Norquay government should receive the praise; but certainly it lies among the people of the province, the Federal representatives and the Norquay government. The abolition that was well under way while Norquay was in power culminated on the advent of his successors, and these are the simple facts. It is not the last days before the ripening of a crop that makes the crop, but the weather preceding, and for the same reason we say it was the attitude of the people for we might say years before the government's change of policy and the C. P. R.'s change of opinion, that led up to the removal of the monopoly for which our confederates want to steal all the credit. If the C. P. R. had not been consented to sell, the Ottawa government was powerless to do anything, no matter who was in office at Winnipeg, and the statement of Mr. Van Horne referred to above, and made months before the fall of the Norquay government, is proof a change was decided on, long before Greenway knew he was to become Premier. Greenway & Co. can say they were in the chase with the others, and they lived to see the capture of the game, but to any honorable man, this should not deprive others of the credit properly their due. Monopoly

would have been abolished last year no matter who were in office at Winnipeg, and the men who are desirous of taking all the credit themselves are simply dishonest, and that is all that can be said about it.

We are informed another school-meeting will shortly be called for the consideration of the school-building question, and we sincerely hope it will not meet with the unceremonious termination of the last one. It is a pity the law does not limit the voters on such questions to freeholders and lease holders during the life of the debentures, as is the case in Ontario, as then only those who would have to bear the taxation would have a voice in the matter. As for the preference of the ward schools, we have but little to add to what we have already in previous issues stated. The opponents for these have the argument that in bringing all the schools together, the head master has a better supervision of the whole, which is very true, but there the reasoning of the central system appears to end. All agree that more accommodation is required, and other buildings must be erected. They cannot well be leased, as none suited to the requirements are to be had where wanted. Old store buildings might be had in the east, and others west, but they are on Rossier, just where it is most dangerous for juvenile schools, and besides these buildings to be had are not at all comfortable or suited to the purpose. One building is required north of the track, and another towards the Johnston Estate, and surely no suitable buildings are to be had there. Others again are required in the extreme east and west to bring the facilities to the doors of the little ones—a matter of great importance in our cold winters. Another argument in their favor, to say nothing of their cheapness, as all combined, they would cost but a fraction of a good central building, is rarely thought of. To teach children successfully, they must not be confined long at a time, but called in for lessons and allowed out every half hour or so. This would of course annoy the senior departments in a central building as to be impracticable, or the cause of as much injury to the seniors as benefit to the juniors. The system can only be carried on away from the other buildings, and off the chief thoroughfares of the city. Besides again, if colleges are built and sustained in the place, it will to an extent limit the requirements as regards the capacity of a central building, in so far as collegiate rooms, at least, are concerned. Everything then suggests ward schools, which can almost at any time be sold for their cost, if it is found they are not required for the purpose. It is a matter of serious import to the people, and we trust that every ratepayer will give it full consideration.

A print in this city belched with presumption, if not with discretion, persists in its weekly laudation of Mr. Kirchhoff for securing the construction of the Souris branch of the C. P. R. We may safely say now, from the report of Mr. Whyte, Gen'l Supt., to a Free Press reporter, which we publish elsewhere, that the branch will be built, and to meet the desires of the Plum Creek people; but the credit for securing it must be placed where it properly belongs. We are glad to say that Mr. Kirchhoff, in common with many other Plum Creekers, latterly lost in his influence for that line, for which conversion he is to be commended; but if people really want to find out who has been instrumental in securing the line, they have only to glance over the correspondence that has passed between the government and the Company through the agency of Mr. Daly. The latter gentleman has been instrumental in securing the land grant, and other considerations which alone can be of practical effect with a company; and Mr. Sowden and others, with Mr. Kirchhoff, have promised the consideration necessary to cause the deflection of the line into the village. It would not be amiss if Mr. Kirchhoff would employ some of his persuasion with the print to keep it from doing evil, as it is beyond the power of man to direct it in the way of doing good.

As St. Paul paper says: If Manitoba sends the Minneapolis mills the product of her wheat fields to background, the implement dealers in this centre of the northwest trade should be privileged to send in return the machinery made on this side of the line, suited to the cultivation and making ready for market that grain. If then Canada were to erect no mills for grinding wheat, no factories for manufactures, but built up both in the United States, what we want to know is how towns and villages could be built up in Canada, and if they could not be built up here where would the markets be for heavy articles of farm products that it never pays to ship? You see there are two sides to these questions. For Canadians to become "shovers of wood and drawers of water" for the Americans would be nice across the lines, but how would it operate at home?

TRADE RELATIONS.

"The Canadian government has recently reduced the export duty on logs from 83 to 82. This reduction is a retort to the rate of duty paid before the Canadian government made an advance of one dollar per thousand, for the purpose of preventing Canadian timber being taken to the other side of the line to be manufactured into lumber. The position was found, however, not to be tenable and to invite retaliation upon the part of the government of this country. All this would not be particularly interesting and important were not the announcement of the reduction in the duty on logs accompanied by the further statement, coming from the other side of the line, that the conference between representatives of the two countries has resulted in the agreement for the entire removal of the duty on lumber, grain and the commodities peculiar to the two countries. Of course this statement is an error, inasmuch as it assumes that any such agreement could be reached by agreement between representatives of the respective state departments. Congress would be compelled to act upon the part of our government and the Canadian parliament upon the part of our neighbors across the line; but a distinct understanding between representative men on both sides of the line would go far to pave the way for successful legislative ratification. It is certainly to be sincerely hoped that some such action will be secured. Putting aside all preference in behalf of either protection or free trade, as an abstract political and party problem, St. Paul and Minneapolis would have much to gain and through free trade with Canada, and particularly Manitoba and the North West Territory. This vast area, which is primarily an agricultural district ought to be tributary to St. Paul and Minneapolis. There is no good and substantial reason why the implement dealers of these cities should not distribute their goods as freely in Manitoba and the North West Territory, as they do in Dakota and Montana; and there is no reason why the farmers on the other side of the line should be compelled to pay a premium on the privilege of cultivating Canadian soil because they are compelled to pay duties."

The foregoing bad spelling, bad English and all is from a print named "Farm Implements and Hardware," published in Minneapolis and St. Paul. We agree with much of the first of the extract but like a certain kind of reptile the sting is found in the tail. The assertion is that individual provinces in a confederacy ought to be allowed to exercise federal functions—that Manitoba ought to be allowed to adopt a tariff for itself that our confederates would be in its interest simply because Minneapolis and St. Paul manufacturers would profit thereby. But as the Yankee says, if this doctrine be sound "why in thunder" don't the Americans carry it out "to him?" It is no secret that the Pacific States have long since "kicked" loudly and hardly against many features of the American tariff knowing they could import from Great Britain and other eastern countries, by steamer across the Pacific, many lines of goods cheaper than they can bring them in from the Eastern States manufacturers by rail, if the United States duties did not stand in the way. Is it not then a piece of the grossest impudence for an American print even though like St. Patrick with two birth places, to ask for a state of things here, it knows cannot be conceded, for constitutional reasons, at home. No; Manitoba is a Canadian province by birth and by choice, and it is going to remain one for sensible reasons; and if the Americans want it to adopt any constitutional vagaries or anomalies, they should first show they are practical by adopting them at home. It might also be well for the print of the twin cities to show the cash and credit prices of implements charged to Dakota farmers, to show whether not there would be any advantage to Manitoba farmers even if the amusing anomalies suggested were practicable and adopted.

PROF. McKEE, of Rapid City, was in Brandon last week, in connection with the proposition to build a Baptist college here. The proposition is to put up an institution here, costing at least \$25,000, all told if citizens will subscribe to the extent of \$10,000. At first sight there are objections by some to a denominational institution; but considering all the circumstances none can be raised to this, while it has many features to recommend that are wanting altogether in a private enterprise. We are given fully to understand the college if located here, will be denominational in name only, [not in its course or management. If denominational in fact as in name, it would not educate for the Baptist ministry, which, while of value to the place, would not meet what most people consider the requirements of the city. What is desired here is a high class school where boys may be fitted to enter the universities and both for all the other callings of life requiring a first class general or special education. We are informed this institution will have a staff of teachers to fill these requirements in every particular. This, then, from the average citizen's point of view is all that could be desired or expected. Being then denominational in name it would have advantages private institutions could not possibly possess. It would receive endowments from individuals of the same denomination, endowments from the denomination itself to support it and sustain its efficiency no matter though the patronage fell short

expenses. A private college would have to be made self sustaining or go under; a denominational institution seeks efficiency and results rather than financial gain. For every reason, then, the one under consideration is the preferable one for Brandon. We believe the denomination is not playing place against place for a site, as it has a preference for Brandon by a vote, but at the same time when there are high offers for it from Winnipeg, the Portage and other places, Brandon must do its duty to secure it. At the time of writing we were informed nearly one half the amount required is subscribed; but still there is a large amount wanted to secure the college. From our way of thinking farmers adjacent as well as townspeople—all who are anxious to see a large city built here—should take hold of the matter with a will. The importance of an institution of the kind to all who have children to educate cannot be easily estimated, as that education can be got at its limited cost compared with sending young folks away to a distance, to say nothing of having them under the parental eye while at school. To others the location of the institution is no less of practical advantage—it brings a population to the place—of those who are connected with the educational work and of those who want to take advantage of its service, so that all are interested in its location and we trust all will lend a helping hand to secure it.

We call the attention of our readers to a bonus by-law, to be voted on in the city on Thursday the 1st day of August to raise \$12,000, on debentures, 30 years to run, for the payment of the chemical engine, construction of water tanks, an artesian well, horses and other appliances for fire protection, repairing streets, building a bridge on 18th and other purposes. We believe that all, or nearly all the expenditures were much desired and as most of them are incurred the payments must be met either by taxation this fall or by debentures over 20 years as the by-law provides. It is not a matter now of whether or not the expenditures should be made, as they are already made, but whether the rate payers shall pay for them this year or 20 years hence. As the law stands a majority of eligible voters for a by-law must be cast to carry it, so that those remaining at home are the same as voting against the by-law. Let all hands turn out and vote for the by-law to save a heavy taxation this year and for years to come. Don't forget the first day of August.

Letters From Our Readers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAIL.
DEAR SIR.—I perceive by your issue of the 18th that you have somewhat attacked the Rev. Mr. Roy for what he said on the 12th of July and you have equally abused me; what I did not say on that date or at any other time or place. I said aware of the Rev. gentleman is highly capable of taking care of himself, and yet will excuse me if I try to do likewise. You state in your paper that Mr. Mulvey is said to have said that if Mr. Daly was an honorable man he would resign. The Free Press does not say that Mr. Mulvey said anything of the kind, you must therefore have procured your information from some other source, and here let me say, that the newspaper or individual who circulates a slander is as guilty before God and man as the one who originates it. I never said anything derogatory to Mr. Daly as a gentleman or in his representative capacity in my life. On the contrary I have often stated that it is unfair to Selkirk's representative to single him out from the rest of our representatives as an object of special censure. Your reference to my past experience in Selkirk County, I can only say that I was selected to run and suffered an honorable defeat. Mr. Cliffe of the Mail ran for North Brandon and was also defeated, therefore, in the light of past experience Mr. Mulvey is as capable of judging public sentiment in Selkirk as Mr. Cliffe is in North Brandon.

Yours,
STEWART MULVEY.
Winnipeg, July 20th, 1889.

To Mr. Mulvey.

We gladly give space to Mr. Mulvey's letter. What we said of Mr. Roy, we now repeat—that any man who holds up Charlton, the man who most censured Sir John Macdonald for executing Riel, is a representative whom either Protestants or Orangemen should support, cannot be sincere, to say the least of it. Let us should be again accused of misrepresenting Mr. Mulvey, we refer our readers to the Free Press, where they can find the exact words for themselves. People may have their opinions as to the vote of the 18th in the House, but it is manifestly unfair to single any one of them out for individual criticism. Then as to Mr. Mulvey's reference to the election contest, we have only to say Mr. Cliffe did not run in North Brandon, but in Brandon Centre, and contrary to his wish and against a Cabinet Minister in the hey-day of his glory, and was beaten by less than 50. Mr. Mulvey, on the contrary, ran in Selkirk, a constituency of his own choosing, as a Government supporter, against a plain candidate in opposition, and was beaten by over 400. Mr. Mulvey is welcome to all the comfort he can draw from the comparison.—Ed. Mail.

John Lyman, of Chelmsford, wants to scoop them in at the Winnipeg meeting. Chelmsford is going to have a large brick yard.

The Canterbury Agricultural exhibition is to be held on the 3rd and 4th of October.

GRETA GREEN.

A Pennsylvania Man who is Responsible for Much Marital Misery.

"Twenty-three hundred and four last night," answered Squire Mayer, who was found comfortably seated in an elegant arm-chair at his residence in West Alexander, in response to a query put by your correspondent. Mr. Mayer is a Justice of the Peace, and the number 2,304 meant he had married that many couples.

West Alexander, the home of the joiner, is a small town of 500 souls on the line of the Great National Road, between Cumberland Md., and Terra Haute, Ind. Joseph Finley Mayer, the name of the celebrated knot-tyer, is probably 60 years of age, tall, but by no means a heavy weight. Within a year or two he has taken into himself a third wife. His father joined together 1,500 happy souls. He, too, was a Justice of the Peace. A record of all the marriages solemnized by him is in the possession of his son. The latter received his commission in 1892, and at the end of the first term of five years he had joined together in the bonds of holy wedlock 233 couples; the second term, 369; the third, 507; the fourth, and up to the present time, 1,135, making a grand total of 2,304 couples.

A glance at the Squire's record shows many curious facts and incidents. Up to 1875 the fee allowed by law was \$2; during that year it was increased to \$3. The least he ever received was ninety cents; generally the regular fee was paid. One happy groom left a \$50 bill with the Squire. No license is required in Pennsylvania. West Virginia and Ohio, being so close, furnish much of the marrying timber; though nearly every section of the United States is represented. About thirty couples were of African descent; thirty of the groom had the name of Smith. On one occasion four couples were upon the floor ready for the ceremony to begin, when a ring of the door-bell announced other arrivals, who came on the same errand. Instead of the four couples, six were at the same time pronounced husbands and wives.—Chicago Tribune.

How a Buxton Widow got Married?

A widow, young, good-looking, and lively, had many admirers, but she was so impartial that when, just about a year from her husband's death, she gave public invitations to her wedding, nobody could tell whether the favorite one was a certain widower, a bachelor, or one of two young men, and to keep the secret, she declared she would be married in a barn of hers in the dark. The minister, too, entered into the spirit of the affair, and to mystify the people still more, the bride entered the barn alone at one door and the groom at another. There were at least 300 present. The ceremony proceeded in darkness, and at its close the crowd broke for the bride, and carried her home in triumph in a chair. But here began the trouble, the widower, the bachelor, and the two young men each swore that he held the widow's plump hand, and was married to her; the crowd could not decide, the minister didn't know, and the widow was puzzled, for all claimed to be engaged to her, and though the widower was her choice he might have been joined aside; indeed, he acknowledged that somebody tried to choke him in the dark. The four men fought, but that didn't settle it. The guests ducked two of them in the brook, but still no light. Finally the widower compromised with the others by giving them \$400 each, and reigned as her lord. One of the young men is married, but still declares that he was married to Widow Dods-worth in the big barn. The other also protests that he is her lawful husband. The bachelor is dead, but maintained to the end, "I married her—I ought to have let her!"

Glasgow's Commercial Importance.

Many readers will be surprised to learn that Glasgow is the second largest city in Great Britain, and the third in commercial importance. In population and manufacturing it almost equals Philadelphia, and for wet weather surpasses any American city, larger or smaller. It is a cosmopolitan city, the people are busy, thrifty, industrious and exceedingly intelligent, intensely national, but absolutely ignorant and indifferent about America and American affairs. I have not met any person so ignorant as the Italian count who asked what was not dangerous to the Indians, but they do not seem to know or care that in the vicinity of the noble city of Toronto there is a populous and thriving village called Baltimore.

Glasgow claims to have the largest locomotive works in the world, and the shipbuilding yards extend along the Clyde twenty miles to Greenock, presenting a scene of ceaseless industry that astonishes even an American traveler. The Glasgow Cathedral is one of the most ancient and interesting churches in Great Britain. The present structure was built in 1181 and is in excellent preservation. The University of Glasgow made it a prominent place, even when the population was quite small.—Baltimore Day Letter.

MY CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Edward B. Gillette, of the Massachusetts bar, tells an amusing bit of advice given him by Mr. Choate. "Let me give you my dying advice," said the great lawyer. "Never cross-examine a woman. It is of no use. They can not disintegrate the story they have once told; they can not eliminate the part that is for you from that which is against you. They can neither combine nor shade nor qualify. They go for the whole thing, and the moment you begin to cross-examine one of them, instead of being bitten by a single rattlesnake you are bitten by a whole horde. I never, except in a case absolutely desperate, dared to cross-examine a woman."

A brilliant match: Twin diamonds.—"Do you want the ring fourteen or eighteen carat?" said the jeweler to the customer.

"Oh, I don't care at all. This is the third woman I've married, and I don't want her."

AMONG THE JERSEYS.

A Visit to a Model Pennsylvania Stock Farm.

"Gath," in the Cincinnati Enquirer, gives the following account of his visit to the stock farm of Joseph C. Sibley, near Franklin, Pa.:

Franklin is surrounded with the derricks of oil wells, looking like skeleton church spires, to the number of scores and hundreds, and most of these are still pumping a small quantity of oil per diem. Overlooking the tower on the opposite side of French Creek, is the Prospect Hill stock farm of Joseph C. Sibley, perhaps the most complete in all the appointments now in this country. Connected with it in different tracts are about six hundred acres of land, and it has a race-course used by the County Agricultural Society. Near the gate going in is the creamery, which manufactures two barrels of cream into butter in about forty-five minutes, and this butter is sent all over the country at fifty cents a pound. On the top of the hill is the barn, which is of an octagonal or almost circular pattern, and contains the entire herd on two floors. From the cupola of the barn, which gives the ventilation, descends a pole, around which is a winding stair connecting the two floors. In the centre of each floor is a large open space, and the circle of cattle faces this in stalls, their heads all appearing above the stalls, and the troughs at their knees. Behind this ring of cattle is an open corridor, also circular, around which the second greater circle of cattle stand at their stalls.

On the upper floor a portion of this second circle is devoted to the cows with calves or about to calve. The cows in fact are generally kept dry where this is possible, so that the calf can get the full nourishment; but it is exceedingly difficult in some cases to dry the Jersey cow as the tenacity with which she makes milk is the greatest secret of her value. She is the most wonderful butter-making animal known to man. Other kinds of cattle run to beef, but the Jersey so assimilates her food that the globules which might make beef flow in her milk, and hence the extraordinary production of some of these cows, and their high prices in a country where the chemist has been at work with butter, and has given us various forms of wagon grease and coal tar instead of the Alderney produce.

The importation of Jersey cattle into the United States began about seven years before the war. It has gone on with such enthusiasm that we now have about 21,000 Jerseys, either imported or born here, every one of which is registered in the Jersey herd-book, that is, in the book which contains the pedigree of the breed. The Jersey cattle—by which general name is meant cattle of Jersey, Sark and Alderney—improve in this country over their condition in their native islands, and they make more cream and butter, and thrive wonderfully. They are distributed over the entire country. They are generally of a fawn color, with rather dark gray or blackish faces; the cows are very gentle and the bulls vicious.

I was interested in two things in this stable. In the first place the cream separator, which is run by a steam engine, revolves with enormous rapidity, and the cream flows out of one space and the skim milk out of another. Then I observed the apparatus for cleaning cows, which are carefully washed once or twice a day by means of brushes operated by the engine. The cream and butter, and from above those brushes are brought to her body, and carefully raise every hair. The cattle like it, but their tails have to be tied up in a bag, for not long ago one of the brushes tore out a tail. The temperature of the year round, regulated by the thermometer, and the barn is lighted with the bright light on every floor, and at midnight is as bright as day. A storage battery is kept near the engine for this purpose. The light used is the ordinary gas bracket and a small lamp. At Prospect Hill farm the barn is eighty feet in diameter. There are thirty-two cattle on the inner row, and forty-six on the rear row. The entire farm is under the control of one man, and the animals are boiled and mixed.

HURRAH BOYS!

Ordered Suits for \$14.50.

ALL WOOL, from

J. SANDERS,

Who is filling Orders fully Ten per Cent. less than Rosser Prices, and has a Big Stock of Woollens to choose from, both Canadian and imported, direct from the Mills.

BROCKERS A SPECIALTY.

Call and Look Through.

SANDERS, Merchant Tailor.

12th St. South of Royal Hotel, BRANDON.

TENDERS FOR WHEAT.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Receiver of the Brandon Penitentiary, on all days, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m., for the purchase of wheat to be used in the Penitentiary. The wheat to be purchased is of the variety known as 'Hard Spring' and 'Soft Winter'. The wheat to be purchased is to be delivered at the Brandon Penitentiary, and the tenderer is to be responsible for the cost of transportation. The tenderer is to be responsible for the cost of transportation. The tenderer is to be responsible for the cost of transportation.

Kingston Penitentiary, July 2, 1899.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, a rural practice, having had many cases of consumption, and having been successful in many of them, has decided to devote his life to the cure of this disease. He has a special method of cure, and has been successful in many cases. He has a special method of cure, and has been successful in many cases. He has a special method of cure, and has been successful in many cases.

Do you want the ring fourteen or eighteen carat?

said the jeweler to the customer.

"Oh, I don't care at all. This is the third woman I've married, and I don't want her."

Medical Hall,

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

Halpin's Sarsaparilla

For the Blood and Skin diseases so prevalent at this season of the Year, a Sure Remedy.

HALPIN'S HAIR PROMOTER:

Counteracts the effect of Alkal Water on the Hair.

HALPIN'S HORSE AND CATTLE REMEDIES

Give Perfect Satisfaction.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Prepared Day or Night by Competent Dispensers

N.J. HALPIN,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

BRANDON, MAN.

THIS SPACE

RESERVED FOR

W. H. HOOPER'S

ANNOUNCEMENT OF

Cheap Groceries

NEXT WEEK.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post Office, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, 2nd August next, for the purchase of a Highways, or Hotel Keepers, at the Village of Souris, in the County of Brandon, for the term of four years. The tenderer is to be responsible for the cost of transportation. The tenderer is to be responsible for the cost of transportation. The tenderer is to be responsible for the cost of transportation.

Completed distance 100 miles.

Tenders are to be sealed and marked "Tender for the purchase of a Highways, or Hotel Keepers, at the Village of Souris, in the County of Brandon, for the term of four years." The tenderer is to be responsible for the cost of transportation. The tenderer is to be responsible for the cost of transportation. The tenderer is to be responsible for the cost of transportation.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL \$1,500,000. RESERVE FUND, \$650,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

W. M. HOWLAND, President; T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President; W. M. RAYSON, J. R. WADSWORTH, HON. ALEX. MORRIS, ROBT. JAFFRAY, HUGH RYAN.

HEAD OFFICE: D. R. WILKIE, Cashier; D. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier; E. HAY, Inspector.

TORONTO.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

Essex Centre, Ingersoll, St. Catharines, Toronto, Fergus, Niagara Falls, St. Thomas, Do., Yonge Street, Galt, Pt. Colborne, Simla Ste. Marie, Welland, Woodstock.

BRANCHES IN NORTH WEST.

Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Man., Calgary, Alta.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Special arrangements made for Deposits requiring a specified time. Interest allowed at current rates.

COLLECTIONS made and accounted for on day of Payment.

BONDS AND DEBENTURES purchased.

A French Governess.

A certain Parisian marquise, well known both for beauty and good nature, recently communicated with M. Tomasi, the Commissary of Police, and informed him that some valuable jewelry had been stolen from her hotel in the Rue de Grenelle St. Germain. He examined the servants without obtaining any clue, and then inquired of the fair applicant whether any member of her household had escaped his scrutiny.

"Nobody except my governess," answered the lady.

"I think we had better see her too," said M. Tomasi.

But the marquise protested that this was quite unnecessary, as she trusted her implicitly; that she was a most exemplary girl in every way; that she supported an aged mother out of her small savings, etc.

The police commissary bowed with the air of a man who is half convinced, but said nothing further on the subject.

Some time afterward the marquise went down to her chateau in the Department of Nièvre, and only a few days after her arrival there notes to the value of twenty thousand francs were abstracted from her bureau. The astute Tomasi was again communicated with.

"This time, madame," he said, "you must really allow me to examine your governess."

The governess was accordingly sent for, her mistress, a few days afterward, on a mission to her hotel in Paris. On her arrival there, M. Tomasi met her, and inquired whether anything fresh had transpired concerning the robbery.

"Nothing," said the girl.

"Can you assist me in any way to find the culprit?" he inquired.

"I know nothing beyond that the whole affair is shrouded in mystery," was the answer.

"Madame la Marquise has told me what a dutiful daughter you are," he continued.

"I merely do my duty, and send some of my poor savings occasionally to my mother," replied the girl.

"Indeed," said he.

"Madame must pay you a very large salary. Three thousand four hundred francs, which, I learn, you sent to your mother a few days ago, is rather a large sum."

The girl turned very white, and was beginning some romantic story about an admirer who had given her the money, when M. Tomasi, who had been watching her dress attentively, laid his hand in a parental way upon her arm, saying, as he did so:

"I take the greatest interest in your story, mademoiselle."

He had observed that the sleeves of her dress had a very vulgar appearance, and as his fingers closed on her arm, there was a sound as though paper was being crushed.

The governess saw that the game was up, and did the best thing she could in the circumstances—she fainted.

The commissary then opened the dress with a pair of scissors, and discovered a large packet of the missing notes neatly rolled to the lining. The girl then confessed the whole of her guilt, and not only the notes, but most of the missing trinkets were restored to the too confiding marquise.

—Clara Morris has recovered from her nervous prostration. She is now able to write two columns, (solid matter) to a Detroit Times reporter, and now he is nervously prostrated.

REPAIRS FOR THE UNIVERSE.

A **Company Formed to Weld the Darning Needle and Handle the Blue Pot.**

"A new industry to give labor to the darning masses," said a gentleman yesterday.

"It is a darning company," explained the plan of the institutions in Berlin and Paris, having for its object the mending of socks."

The listener started away.

"Don't go. It's a fact. See, here is a circular from the company. They do not confine themselves to stockings. Socks, undershirts, and all kinds of garments, clothing of all kinds, for every age and for both sexes, will be mended."

"Why not add umbrellas and silk hats?"

"They have done so. Silk hats are not a circumstance. Broken china and strained hostesses are not neglected. It is simply a company that manufactures nothing and repairs everything."

"Suppose the furniture merchant should upset his glue pot on a beautiful sofa, which his neighbor was sewing. You can't repair everything in one shop."

"That's where you are not informed. The company is just starting. They call their specialty clothing. They call the socks and other articles, take them to headquarters, mend them, and return them with a bill. They will call for any dish or article of furniture and return it mended in like manner. But they have not yet got so large a factory that they can do so varied a business that they can do at all, only rented rooms. But they have arranged with boot makers, for makers, dressmakers, cement makers, furniture makers, hat makers, and makers of about every article of household utility that will do the work. The company looks after the repairs and guarantees the work, saving the owner all the trouble and sometimes much expense."

"Suppose a man splits a dress coat?"

"They will handle the job, bringing it to him so neatly darned that he will not know where the darned slit is, and all for thirty cents a square inch of darning. That's a sample of their prices."

"But if they farm out the work, why should a man not take his own work to a tailor?"

"Because he hasn't the time. He can't go to the work done by the company at the same price, and save all trouble except that of writing a letter and paying the bill."

"The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts; therefore guard accordingly, and take care that you entertain no notions unsuitable to virtue and reasonable nature."—Marcus Aurelius.

A Slave Ship Don't Wash Black Water.

BY FRANK STROGO.

"You are seedy, old Rupert, your clothes are well worn."

A patch of grease on the knee.

Your boots are quite soles, your hat brimless

What reason for this can there be?

"Your home is a mansion, you have wealth and to spare."

You are beautiful and jolly without one real care.

Why not dress like a person of ease?"

And old Rupert he chuckled and shook his gray head.

While his voice was impressive and clear.

"Folks don't notice my set up," was all that he said.

"For every one knows me here."

In New York I met not him, and to my surprise

For I was far from his verdant retreat.

He still wore his old clothes with the patch

And the very same boots on his feet.

"Why, Rupert," said I, "you'll excuse me, I know."

But here is a chance for display.

When we visit town, Mrs. Grandy & Co.

Demand that we dress while we stay."

Old Rupert glanced round at the song singing

While he drew me confidently near:

"You are wrong," he returned, "I would be at

For nobody knows me here."

WOMEN AS JOURNALISTS.

Two Divergent Opinions About Them.

I was sitting less than an hour ago in the office of a powerful journalist.

A lady's card was brought to him, and a few minutes after the visitor, who was reported that the lady was seeking

for a position, he sent word to dismiss her. Then turning to me he said: "I have concluded to give no more work to women."

They are utterly useless as writers on the daily journal; you can never depend on them; they are capricious, whimsy, unreasonable and unreliable."

I expressed some surprise that he should deem them unreliable, but he said that his experience taught him

that women's articles were very quick, and that they interfered seriously with the preparation of reports or sketches

which would be acceptable to a newspaper whose conductors wanted news

and not opinions. In my own experience I have found many difficulties

in the way of utilizing women, and, on the other hand, some of the best work I have had done was by women.

Some years ago, while editing a daily paper here, I had occasion to treat extensively of labor matters, and to look into the details of the problem of strikes.

I tried several professional agitators, but in every instance found their prejudices interfered with the honesty of their work. Accident brought in my way a lady by the name of Steppan

and after one or two trials I turned the whole matter over to her. She attended to it so thoroughly, and mastered it so absolutely, and treated it so sensibly as to more than satisfy me not only, but to attract the attention of the senior Bennett, who asked me to let him have any copy to give him the name of the writer of those articles.—Boston Herald.

Love at First Sight.

While speaking of romance and beauty, I have an authentic account of how

noted Louisville belle first met her husband, which sounds more like fiction than matter of fact.

About thirty-five years ago the landing of a steamboat carrying passengers was considered a social event of some importance, not only because this was the chief mode of travel when navigation made it possible, but because the superb boats that plied up and down the Mississippi were floating palaces, and carried on board constantly the most brilliant

crowds of society people. The time of the war was passed in dancing, feasting and flirting, and on the occasion of which I am speaking an unusually gay and distinguished party were on their way to St. Louis. The party included some of the most famous

beaux of the day, and the belle of the trip was a well-known Louisville beauty.

It seems that the Louisville girl reached her destination fancy free. For, as the boat drew to the landing and the crowd on shore gazed down to the water's edge to secure a glimpse of the new comers, Miss —, who was leaning over the gunwale, became absorbed in watching the movements of a gentleman by the gangway. He was tall and elegant-looking and strikingly handsome. Miss — did not know his name, or if he were married or bachelor, or if he were a companion, she said, impressively: "There pointing out the gentleman in question stands the man whom I will marry."

At that time she did marry him, but the dream of the story lies in the fact that he had made a precisely similar remark in regard to her on first beholding the fair Louisville as she stood, surrounded by her admirers, on the steamer.

An Old Relic at the Boston Theatre.

Among the old relics in the foyer of the Boston Theatre, one which has just been added attracts much attention. It is a playbill of the old Warren Theatre, better known among the boys of fifty

years ago as the grand theatre, at the corner of Broadway street, and its date is Friday, November 29, 1833. It announces the first appearance on any stage of Mr. Joseph Proctor, as Damon in "Damon and Pythias."

The appearance was the force of "Both good and a Ten Years' Healer" in the intermission, there was "A favorite play" by Miss Kerr.

The bill is in excellent preservation, and is nearly found and glazed.

His Face Was Red and Slow.

He walked down the crowded street. His face was red and slow.

He looked at the clock and saw that it was twelve o'clock.

At last a streetcar had turned, and reached a churchyard door.

He sat down on a low grave-stone, and closed a letter.

A sentimental person passed and saw him in this state.

Then up he went the person went and closed the letter.

"You probably have lost a friend, and your sorrow proves it so."

Her death respects no age or rank, and she is the greatest of the great.

Then he who sat upon the stone replied in accents sad:

"I've got a new pair of boots on, and they're getting on like snails."

JERSEY.

The Island Home of Pretty Women and Few Men.

The grass grows green and rank and the perfume of the grass fills the air even in the bleakest days of the bleak autumn in the little sea-encircled paradise.

There are hundreds of beautiful hillsides winding among the valleys and bluffs with trees on either side, and you can ever penetrate through the interlacing boughs to the hard, smooth, beaten track beneath; miles of white shingly beach on which the sand is as fine as sifted flour and is left by the receding tides as hard as cement;

quant little farm-houses embowered in sweet smelling shrubbery and flowers, and acres of moor-land that is carpeted the year round with heliotropes, petunias and marguerites. Blue-gray sea rises and falls around the island forty-two feet.

"Sweet little Jersey," "Dear old St. Helier's," is the affectionate way in which the people here speak of their little island home and its chief town of 35,000 souls. St. Helier's is a narrow and crowded. Massive earthworks and miles of masonry crown the hills about and render the place apparently impregnable against the foe.

The Channel Islands, and particularly Jersey, possess an interest for the stranger, but the crowning glory of Jersey is the beauty of her women.

For general comeliness they would readily be awarded a prize in any competition of feminine grace. Rare, creamy complexion that is as clear as the sea, and a peach to blush, figures made graceful and sinewy by bodily toil, with rather strongly cut features, eyes like aloes and lustrous dark hair, the girls met on the streets of St. Helier's seem, to the stranger, the personification of the island's abundance, beauty, and maidenly reserve.

The soft white mists that wrap the island every night from sundown to sunrise give them their carnation cheeks. The toll that brings them to the shore is the result of the fact that the girls will enlist on the side of these women the sympathies of true manhood.

It is because of the woeful dearth of men in Jersey that the women do all the work. Where you meet one of these women, you meet one of St. Helier's you meet ten women. Out among the green farms this disproportion of the sexes is even more painfully apparent.

The heavy, ungainly carts on the country roads are almost without exception driven by women, and handsome women too. Groups of cherry-cheeked girls may be seen in the way-side orchards, some picking apples from the trees, others straining at the rude cider-presses. The little fields, with their luxuriant growth of cabbages, and the garden that is tended by women, while the blooming flowers in the house-yards show in their rich variety the evidence of woman's care and attention.

None but women are to be seen in the big public market of St. Helier's, men buying and selling. What you see are either too young or too old and decrepit—boys who have not started out in life, or old sea-captains who have come home to end their days, smelling of salt cod and full of reminiscences of stormy voyages to Buenos Ayres, to Australia, or through the China Seas.

If you ask where all the men are, the reply, with a shake of the head, is that Jersey was too small for them; that there was not room enough on that island hardly thirty miles around, for the ambition of its youth, so they left it and went to seek their fortunes in foreign lands, leaving their sisters at home to till the soil and look after the little Jersey cows. Some of them men the fishing-smacks that go to Newfoundland. Every year they return in October. When they come back, with their little vessels laden with bales of salt cod, barrels of codfish, and boxes of codfishbones, and codfish heads, there is great rejoicing among the women, for they have escaped the perils of the sea.—Columbia New York Tribune.

GOATS, CAMELS AND DEER.

Experiences of an American Farmer who has a Ranch in Russia.

"A camel can carry a ton."

Robert Edmonds, of Cincinnati, who has just returned from Russia, where he has been rearing goats and camels, says he has seen good pack camels carry more than a ton or two of baggage, but a ton is considered a fair burden.

"Are there many camels reared in Russia?"

"The industry is not important in a commercial point of view. I have been engaged at it for four years. I have figured that there are about 100,000 in the Kuldsha and Erivan districts, the Kamukhs have about 20,000, and the Khirgizes not far from 180,000. Camels are bred for their labor principally, but also for their hair and milk. A camel will shear from eight to twenty pounds of wool. This wool is sold in the open market about \$2.50 a pound."

"You also raised goats?"

"Yes, I had about 800 on my ranch when I left. There are over a million and a half of goats in European Russia. The industry is the most important in mountainous portions of the Caucasus. The Angora and Cashmere breeds are bred in some of the governments for their milk, meat and hair. In 1880 the export of goat down amounted to 3,000,000, while the cashmere quality of wool about doubled it. The largest export was in 1876, when it reached 5,000,000 for down and coarse hair combined."

"What do you know of deer culture in Russia?"

"In Little Russia and Lithuania, the great hunt is made under the keeping of very profitable. The finest hunt I ever saw is produced in Kovno. The largest quantities come from the governments of Volynskoy and Poltava. There are over 450,000 hinds in these two districts. Volynskoy raises annually about 1,700 pounds of horns and 3,500 pounds of wax. A good country about thirty-six pounds. The annual production in the Don Cossack country amounts to 10,000 in round numbers."

"In Volynskoy and Lithuania the demand for honey reaches an annual value of \$200,000 a year. The annual yield of the whole empire is not far from 50,000,000 pounds. To this must be added nearly 500,000 tons of wax worth \$2,000,000. This is about all consumed in Russia, the exports being very small."

The Horses Girl.

(New York City, Chicago Tribune.)

At the horse show it was surprising and a little amusing to hear girls of 18 and 20 discuss the points of a horse with their teachers or veteran admirers, and that not for the sake of winning love letters, as they do their children, and rave enthusiastically about their favorite "delicate legs, arched necks, and bright, intelligent eyes."

STORIES OF CLEVER ANIMALS.

Horses that Think Like Men. Hercules in a Cat, and Brain Work by Spider.

The most faithful mail messenger of Sullivan county is a dog belonging to the station agent at Winterton. When near the time for the arrival of the train the dog takes his place on the farmer's platform, and upon receiving the bag carrier is to the post office.

A Portland man put a large spider on a floating chip in a pond. After walking all about the sides of the chip the spider began to cast a web for the shore. He threw it as far as possible in the air and with the wind. It caught on some blades of grass. Then turning himself about the spider began to haul the chip toward the shore.

A horse in Sayreville, Pa., has to haul sixty-five loads of clay and one load of coal dust every day. He receives no orders, yet never fails to get exactly the right number of times to the clay pit, and then to the coal heap on the pier. He has his own idea of how much each load ought to be, and never kicks if too much is put on his cart.

For fifteen years a horse belonging to Col. Mott, of Westbury, has been driven at a certain hour to town for the family mail. Recently the animal was declared insane by a veterinarian, and when he broke from the stable and was soon at the post office. The animal has ever since appeared daily at the regular hour at the post office.

A dog belonging to a Grundy county farmer likes to master to chess. When he is laid out on grain and the team is driven on the scales the dog walks under the wagon and lies down. As he weighs forty pounds, and there are only thirty-two pounds to a bushel of oats, he counts wonderfully. When the farmer comes back to the house he weighs the dog forgets to be there.

During the burning of a London music hall a cat exhibited wonderful pluck and devotion. Her kittens were behind the scenes on the stage. She bravely drove back by the smoke, but succeeded in rescuing three kittens. She hurried back for the fourth, but returned no more. After the fire the charred remains of cat and kitten were found lying side by side.

How Great Judges Make Invalid Wills.

In the case of the Earl of Cottenham he says, another illustration of the misfortune which proverbially overtakes the wills of great lawyers, came before Mr. Justice Chitty in the Chancery Division yesterday. It will be remembered that the will of the late Lord St. Leonards was the subject of the new act. Lord Chancellor was ever pointing out in the numerous editions of his popular legal handbook the necessity of testators taking special precautions for the preservation of wills.

The late Lord St. Leonards, again, took upon himself to alter the will prepared for him by one of the greatest and best known conveyancers of his day, namely, the late Vice-Chancellor Hall, and such alterations gave rise to an important and difficult question on the law of election.

The present action was one having among its objects that of the administration of the will of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham. The will was in the hand-writing of his lordship, and by it he authorized his trustees to invest his personal estate "as they might think most beneficial for his family or estate, including all personal securities, except in aid of others." The question arose whether this direction authorized the trustees to retain among the investments certain shares of a life assurance office, canal shares, &c. Mr. Justice Chitty made an order enabling the trustees to retain all the shares.

It is worthy of remark that the Master of the Rolls was called upon during the period of the year for years, to decide upon cases involving the testator's dispositions of three Lord Chancellors.—St. James's Gazette.

FLOATING DIAMONDS.

A Family Whose Members, Although Not Pretty, Were Extremely Good.

About twenty miles below Natchez we sighted some object drifting with the current of the great river, and after the Captain had taken a look through the glass he explained to the passengers:

"That's a scow loaded with hoop-poles for New Orleans. She's sprung a leak and is water-logged."

Pretty soon we made out that such was the fact, and further discovered that the crew, consisting of a man and wife, were still aboard. He was up to his knees in water and using an oar to keep the craft in the current, while the woman was on top of a box in the centre of the craft with her bare feet hanging in the water. The raftsmen signalled the steamer to stop, and as she drifted near him he called out:

"Yes, very sad."

"I want to get to Orleans."

"How much to transfer my cargo and take us all down?"

"A hundred dollars."

"Show' wife, de' hear that?"

"I hear it. Oh, her heart!"

"Cap'n, I'll give you ten dollars!" called the man.

"Imp! A hundred is the least!"

"Then you may get up and hang, and be off!" shouted the woman, as she swished her feet about. This old thing can't sink any lower, and we've got bread and pork and a sugar-dock in easy reach."

The steamer started, and as she got away the woman sat up and called after her:

"We ain't party, and our old law don't go by steam, but we're just as good as anybody on the earth—and maybe a little better!"—Detroit Free Press.

BRAZIL.

The Substance of the Emancipation Act Recently Passed.

The fear that the Government Slave bill would again fail of enactment in the Brazilian Senate and Chamber of Deputies this year, as it did last, has proved unfounded. The measure has been passed by both branches, and thus a law more important, perhaps, for the future of the Empire than any that has been placed on the statute books during the last ten years will presumably go into operation.

The general features of the new Emancipation act have been made somewhat familiar by its discussion during the last twelve months. Presuming that it remains substantially as it reached its final stage, it frees at once slaves who have already reached or passed the age of sixty, while all who may hereafter attain that age thereby become free men. It requires a new registry of all slaves, and sets certain values on them for purposes of emancipation, depending on age, sex, and condition. It provides for a new fund for purchasing freedom, chiefly by an extra tax of five per cent on all sources of taxation except exports, while keeping up the existing fund derived from various sources. It also encourages the care of aged and sick slaves by their masters and obliges the freedmen to work for a certain number of years under certain conditions after emancipation and in the locality where they may have been freed. It also encourages immediate emancipation by giving half the registered value of slaves to the planter who will exact only five years' additional service in payment of the other half. Various provisions relate to the government's expense, and so on. It is, in short, a comprehensive and elaborate measure, which was discussed at last year's extraordinary session, May 20. The voting on it in the Chamber of Deputies began early in July, and the interests involved in it, financial and agricultural, were so great that it was at one time feared that it would go over to another year.

Brazil has done herself honor by this act. The new registration is expected to be complete by the end of the year. It is believed to show something near 1,200,000 slaves. With the provisions for the immediate emancipation of the aged and other persons the number will quickly fall below a million, and then will rapidly decrease as advantage is taken of the provisions of the new act. The sincerity of Brazil in the great work to which it has devoted itself is practically attested by the heavy taxes to which it submits. It will be a proud day for the Empire when its task is completed.—N. Y. Times.

NOT A WIDOW.

Divorce Dissolves the Marriage Contract and Ends the Marital Relationship.

A wife obtains a divorce from her husband, and subsequently the husband dies; is she his widow, entitled to a share of his personal estate? This question has recently been decided in the negative by the General Term of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Department of this State. The court holds that the decree of divorce dissolves the marriage contract and ends the marital relation. When the man dies the woman is not his wife; consequently she is not his widow after his death. To the argument that the law was not intended to deprive an innocent wife divorced from a guilty husband of her share in his property, the reply is made that the apparent intention is remedied by the anomaly allowed her.

This decision applies to personal property. It has been held in this State that a divorce obtained by the wife does not cut off her right of dower in her real estate acquired during her marriage. This is regarded as a second right not annulled by the divorce. But she has no dower in her real estate acquired after the separation. In the law of this State there is a curious exception to the rule that divorce ends the marital relation. A divorce defendant is prohibited by statute from marrying again during a specified period. In a recent case a man after his wife had obtained a divorce from him married another woman, and the Court of Appeals held that he was guilty of bigamy.—N. Y. Herald.

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